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Montana

Exhibit at the World's Fair

and a Description

of the various Resources of the State

Mining, Agricultural and Stock-Growing

Presented with the Compliments of
The State Board of World's Fair Managers

BUTTE, MONTANA
BUTTE INTER MOUNTAIN PRINT
1893

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THE MONTANA EXHIBIT.

THE Exhibit of the State of Montana at the World's Columbian Exposition, to which the attention of the readers of these pages is respectfully directed, is a fair index of the resources of one of the youngest States in the Sisterhood, and may well command from the visitor more than a passing observation.

It will not be found that Montana excels in the extent and variety of the articles placed on exhibition, or in lavish expenditure to display the same effectively; nor could this be reasonably expected from an infant commonwealth, whose confines were scarcely crossed by the Iron Horse a decade ago. However, what may be lacking in variety and extensiveness, as compared with the exhibits from the older States, is in part at least made up by the excellence of what is offered, and its faithfulness in representing the resources, industries and opportunities of the State.

The leading industry of Montana at the present time is that of mining—the production and reduction of gold, silver, copper and lead ores, and the mining of coal. This does not mean that the State is deficient in agricultural, stock-growing or manufacturing advantages, but that under the incentive of greater profits, our mineral resources are in a more advanced stage of development. And hence the prominence of the Mineral Exhibit. When it is borne in mind that mining is not only the leading industry in Montana, but that the State outranks all others in the value of the production of gold, silver and copper and produces annually more of the latter metal than all the rest of the United States, is not the Mineral Exhibit eminently deserving of the prominence

it enjoys? What other state or political division can lay stronger claim to a statue, cast in heroic mold, and in one of the precious metals, commerative of her mineral wealth and greatness!

In the Department of Agriculture the display made is a creditable one, and yet is not complete and extensive enough to do exact justice to this great industry. However, additions will be made of grains, vegetables, fruits and grasses from the crop of 1893, at a later period, which will add much to the attractiveness of this department.

Under the regulations of the Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, the exhibition of live stock has been deferred until August, at which time the State Board of Managers for Montana hope and expect to make a showing commensurate with the importance of this industry.

The women of Montana have been most active and zealous in the work of promoting the State's interests at the Exposition, and whatever of success has been achieved, no small share of credit is due to their co-operation and assistance. We believe a test would prove that the ladies of Montana, in proportion to their numbers, have achieved better results and made a more creditable exhibition along the lines included in the Ladies' Department, than those of any other state of the Union. The Board of World's Fair Managers acknowledge with pleasure the hearty co-operation of the ladies of the State, and refer with pride to the results of their labors.

The chief resources of Montana are Mining, Agriculture and Stock-growing, and no more valuable information as regards the exhibits in each of these departments could be given than to sketch their history and progress, and to submit the advantages offered in these fields for investment and home-making. In addition to the description of exhibits, this kindred purpose, so far as possible in the limits of a small pamphlet, will be undertaken in this publication.

Historical and Descriptive.

THE extensive area within the confines of Montana was a portion of Louisiana, as claimed and occupied by France, and became an integral part of the United States when President Jefferson concluded his big real estate l with the first Napoleon, acquiring ownership of immense tract of territory, mostly unexplored, and ch is now the garden and treasure vault of the world. s purchase was made at the beginning of the present tury, the consideration being $15,000,000, a sum Montana alone now produces in gold, silver, cop- and lead every three months. The portion of the chase known as Montana became afterwards, as Territories and States were carved out, a part of souri, Oregon, Nebraska, Dakota and Idaho, and created into a separate Territory, with its present ndaries, May 26, 1864, two years after the gold overies, and when a considerable floating population been attracted within her borders by the fame of golden sands of Alder and contiguous gulches.

t is not the intention to go into historical details of early settlement and progress of Montana—it would uire volumes to do the interesting subject justice—a brief outline of the most important events will l up naturally to the Montana of to-day, with which are most concerned. There is fairly good evidence the first white men to enter the territory now com- ing Montana were Jesuit missionaries from the St. wrence river, who first made these journeys across trackless wilderness intervening, in the early part he eighteenth century. In 1742 the Chevalier De arendrye, governor of Quebec, on a journey of ex- ration, erected the standard of France in Montana,

even on the peaks of the "shining mountains" (Rocky) that met his wondering gaze from the far-off plains of Assinniboine. The adventurous Frenchman left no complete record of this expedition, and there is a goodly share of romance and doubt connected with it.

The famous expedition of Lewis and Clarke in 1804-5, under the auspices of President Jefferson, was the first systematic exploration of this mountain region, and the report, or journal published by them is most interesting and accurate in detail, and gave to the world for the first time reliable information of this then *terra incognita*. The principal rivers, falls, mountain peaks, etc., were named by these explorers, and from them the government learned much of the vast extent and value of the late Louisiana acquisition. Following Lewis and Clarke came the Astor expedition, traversing Montana on its way to Astoria, on the Pacific coast, to found a headquarters for the fur trade of the Northwest. The hardships and trials of this adventurous party are interestingly related in Washington Irving's "Astoria."

Furs and peltries were the only products of what is now Montana that commanded attention at this period and about 1830 the American Fur Company, of St Louis, entered the field. They built their first "fort" at the mouth of the Marias river, and after various changes, established permanent headquarters at Fort Benton, on the Missouri river, in 1846, continuing operations until the decadence of the fur business.

The Catholic Missionaries were also early occupants of this field. Father De Smet built St. Mary's Mission in the Bitter Root Valley in 1842, and the succeeding year grew a small crop of wheat and other products, being doubtless the first white man to plow ground in Montana.

The next important epoch in the slow advancement of this region was the arrival of the first steamboat from St. Louis at Fort Benton, June 22, 1860, which

as the beginning of an important traffic on the upper issouri River. In after years, as high as fifty cargoes a season were discharged by steamers at Fort Benton, hich became the *entrepot* of Montana and the North-st Territory of Canada, holding this prestige until the lroads entered the territory in the early eighties.

The discovery of gold in Montana is the red letter ent which led directly to its occupation and subse-ent development. While gold was found some years lier, it is a matter of record that the first sluice boxes the washing of this precious metal were set on what known as Gold creek, on May 8, 1860. "Diggings" re afterwards found at Deer Lodge, Bannack and ier points, but the rich deposits of Alder gulch and st Chance (present location of Helena) immediately racted a horde of fortune seekers from many parts of Union and the exciting and dramatic events of the ies in California were re-enacted in the mountain ches of Montana. Seven or eight years of activity placer mining followed, and the yields of the shining tal in that period were fabulous almost. This large pulation had to be housed and fed. Naturally, ns, such as they were, sprang up like magic in the ncipal mining gulches, and a few, impelled by the pting prices for all products of the soil, tried ranch-and cattle-raising in a limited way in the adjacent leys—and thus were the foundations laid for what to-day the three important industries of the State, : mining, agriculture and stock-growing.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Montana, as the word indicates, is a country of moun-is, but the name should lead no one to believe that entire area is of this rugged character. Indeed, less n one-fourth of the State is mountainous, the general sification, as closely as can be estimated, being 30,-,000 acres agricultural lands, 40,000,000 grazing and

23,000,000 mountainous, out of a total area of 93,000,000 acres. But even the mountains have not the rugged precipitious character for which the same giant range is noted in States and Territories to the south, their elevation being much lower, and the passes more numerous and of gentler acclivity. While a few of the mountains are broken and rugged to the point of grandeur—particularly those in the southwestern portion of the State in the vicinity of the National Park, and in the main range near the Canadian line—these are the exception rather than the rule. As a general thing the mountain slopes are gentle, so that there is often a blending of valley, bench, foot-hill and mount, with a difficulty of determining when the one ends and the other begins. This applies particularly to passes, over which wagon roads and railroads are easily constructed, thus putting all portions of the State, even though they be separated by mountain ranges, in direct and easy communication facilitating commerce and the development of the natural resources of the State. In confirmation of these statements the following interesting figures from the report of Prof. Gannett of the Hayden survey may be offered.

Of Montana's 146,000 square miles, 51,600 square miles, or more than one-third of the State, has an elevation of less than 4,000 feet above the sea level, and 40,700 square miles, a less altitude than 3,000 feet, while the mean or average altitude of the State above the sea level—including valley, plateau and mountains—is only 3,900 feet.

By way of comparison note that, as shown by the same authority, only 9,000 square miles of Colorado's area, and none of Utah's, is a less altitude than 4,000 feet, while no portion of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah or New Mexico, is as low as 3,000. The mean or average altitude of other Rocky Mountain States and Territories is as follows:

Nevada 5,600 feet, New Mexico 5,660, Wyoming

00, Colorado 7,000—that of Montana being 2,260 t less than the average of these four states and terri- ies.

This difference of elevation, so favorable to Montana, y be further illustrated by the following comparative le, showing the altitude of points in Montana and er portions of the Rocky Mountain region:

TABLE OF ALTITUDES.

ITIES.	ALTITUDE.	CITIES.	ALTITUDE.
aconda, Montana	4,900	Denver, Colorado	5,170
eman, "	4,838	Leadville, "	10,185
te, "	5.701	Santa Fe, N. Mexico	6,840
ena, "	4,296	Alma, Colorado	11,044
at Falls, "	3,010	Robinson, "	10,905
t Benton, "	2,814	Georgetown, Col	8,400
soula, "	3,195	Col. Springs, "	5,023
ings, "	3,115	Fort Laramie, Wyo	4,519
es City, "	2,353	Pueblo, Col	4,679
ndive, "	2,067	Central City, Col	8,300
lon, "	5,104	Montezuma, "	10,295

With the exception of three peaks, there are no untains in Montana more than 11,000 feet in height, ile in Colorado that is the average height of the sum- of the range, and the elevation of some of the lakes l parks in the latter State is as much as 9,000 feet. ere appears to be a sag of depression in the Rocky ountain chain in Montana, rendering it the natural ate-way" for transcontinental railroads and inter-ocean mmerce. Besides the other advantages resulting from se moderate altitudes the effect upon the climate of State is a marked one, and will be considered ler a separate heading.

Montana is the third largest state in the Union, Texas l California leading her in extent of area. The gth of the State from east to west varies from 460 540 miles, and its average width is 275 miles, making ,080 square miles or 93,491,000 acres. This mag- cient area will be better comprehended when it is derstood that Montana is as large as Maine, New

Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and New York combined, with one-third of West Virginia thrown in for good measure.

The Eastern division (east of the mountains), which covers about three-fifths of the area of the State, comprises in the main valleys and rolling table-lands, the Rocky Mountains occupying the western portion, but intersected here and there by valleys of unsurpassed fertility. The Missouri river with its tributaries on the east and the Columbia on the west, have their rise in the mountains of this State and form a network or system of streams unequaled in number and extent in any portion of the Rocky Mountain region, and probably in the world, affording opportunities and advantages for a general system of irrigation, such as no other Western State can claim. The principal rivers are the Missouri, Clark's Fork, Yellowstone, Milk, Marias, Teton, Jefferson, Gallitin, Madison, Sun, Musselshell, Judith, Powder, Big Horn, Smith, Flathead, Kootenay, Missoula and Bitter Root. These principal streams, with their tributaries, taken in connection with the advantageous topography, render an extensive system of irrigation a comparatively easy problem and guarantee that in the near future the valleys and bench lands of Montana will be subjected by Ceres and made to blossom as the rose.

CLIMATE OF MONTANA.

There is one thing Montana cannot have on exhibition, much as it may be regretted, and that is her CLIMATE. It is doubtful if any other portion of the United States affords, from one end of the year to the other, a more even, salubrious and desirable climate than this State, its position along the northern international boundary line and in the heart of the Rocky Mountain region to the contrary notwithstanding. As has been shown the average altitude of Montana's mountain range is

rcely greater than that of arable valleys in States l Territories to the south, while over one-fourth the a of the State is less than 3,000 feet above sea level. ese topographical features affect favorably the climate the State, and taken in connection with the influence the Chinook winds that intervene to temper the rigors winter, render the climate of the State all that could desired. These famous winds, originating, as some , in the southern seas, warm as the breath of summer, scend from the upper air currents and rushing through mountain gaps, change, as if by magic, winter into ring. A change of 70 or 80 degrees in temperature a few hours, say from 25 degrees below zero to 50 grees above, is not an unusual occurrence. These wel- ne winds prevail at irregular intervals in December, nuary and February, and so upset the calculations of k Frost as to much discomfort that befurred person- e. Except in the higher altitudes sleighing for more n a few days at a time is not expected, and the writer nembers two winters at Fort Benton (on the Missouri er) when the matter of securing a supply of ice for succeeding summer was a doubtful and perplexing estion. One of these winters the river was never en- ely frozen over. Plowing in January and seeding in bruary are by no means unusual occurrences with the ontana farmer, and the break-up of the Missouri river d its tributaries occurs from four to eight weeks earlier n at Bismarck, Yankton and other lower river points, er 1,000 miles east and south of Great Falls, Montana. These statements should suffice to convince the most eptical of the mildness of Montana's climate, but that ch reader may draw his own conclusions, the sub- ned tables from official records of the U. S. Weather reau are submitted with the hope that they will be sely studied :

MONTANA METEOROLOGICAL DATA BY MONTHS, 1892.

(Compiled from the report of E. J. Glass, Observer Weather Bureau Helena, Montana.)

MONTHS.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean (Max. and Min.)	Precipitation (inches.)	Cloudless days.	Partly cloudy.
January	29 3	5.7	18.8	.78	10	11
February	36 7	13.4	25.1	.43	12	9
March	46.	22.7	34.	.63	11	10
April	51.	28.2	39.5	1.34	6	13
May	58 6	35.5	47.2	1.28	9	10
June	70.9	46.5	57.8	4.33	11	9
July	82.8	50.1	66.9	1.58	18	10
August	82.8	50.1	66.4	.71	18	9
September	76.1	42.9	59.7	.51	14	10
October	63.5	31.7	46.8	.54	17	7
November	43 3	20.6	31.9	.98	5	12
December	27.2	8.5	17.4	1.21	6	11
Averages	55.7	37.9	42.6	14.32	137	121

The following comparative table is from the annu report of the Chief Signal Service officer, for the ye 1891, being the latest at our command. The figures a interesting, and will at once convince the reader th Montana cannot be classed with the bleak and blizzar swept portion of the Northwest, if such there be:

COMPARATIVE MEAN TEMPERATURE OF VARIOUS CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Report of the Chief Signal Service officer for the year 1891.)

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r.	October.	Novemb'r.	December.	Mean.
Bismarck, N. D.	2.1	3.6	20.6	46.8	51.3	66.9	71.	66.8	56.4	46.2	37.	24.	40
Chicago, Ill	30 8	32.4	29.5	45.6	53.4	70.2	72.1	67 6	60.4	51.4	41.9	30 6	48
Dubuque, Ia	22.2	28 6	27.9	51.2	56.4	73.6	75.4	68.8	59.8	50.6	39.8	27.2	48
Duluth, Minn	12.2	16 6	21.6	40.6	43.2	57.5	66.3	60.7	55.1	45.0	34.4	22.6	39
Helena, Mont	7.2	16 8	35.3	45.6	54.0	58.9	70.6	66.8	57.4	46.2	37.4	30.2	43
Milwaukee, Wis	26.	29.	26.6	44.3	50.0	67.9	71.2	65.7	49.2	49.4	39.8	28.1	46
New York, N. Y.	40.2	40.4	37.5	51.	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	66.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53
Omaha, Neb	18.2	25.2	32.6	55.2	62.1	74.4	78.8	71.0	62.7	52.2	42.2	34.6	50
St. Paul, Minn	9.9	18.5	22.4	47.8	52.2	69.8	71.9	65.0	58.2	46.4	35.6	26.0	43
Spokane, Wash	17.9	24.4	37 6	48.7	58.1	60.5	68.4	68.6	60.	47.8	38.4	38.2	47

COMPARATIVE WEATHER RECORD.

Cities.	Cloudless Days.	Partly Cloudy Days.	Cloudy Days.	Rainy Days.
Helena	145	121	99	106
Indianapolis	77	144	144	189
Milwaukee	116	121	128	139
Chicago	111	133	121	136
New York	82	150	133	144
Philadelphia	92	117	156	145
Portland, Me.	108	118	139	151
St. Paul	100	157	108	128

There is need for little in the way of comment to these tables One fact, however, should be dilligently borne in mind, viz: That by reason of the dry, rarified atmosphere of Montana, as compared with the humid air of the Central and Atlantic States, the same degree of cold as recorded by the thermometer does not mean the same thing. Twenty degrees below zero at Chicago, for instance, would be more severely felt and cause more suffering than 40 degrees below in Montana. If this difference were taken into the account, the isothermal line passing through the capital of Montana, would probably swing south to the northern line of Missouri, passing through Central Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and reach the Atlantic in the vicinity of the National Capital.

The last table shows that Montana is a land of sunshine. It has more cloudless days and less cloudy and rainy days than any of the cities taken at random for the purpose of comparative illustration.

Another point: The average precipitation in Montana for the year 1892, was 14.3 inches. It will be noticed that the greatest rainfall was in April, May, June and July, when the farmer's crops are growing and maturing, while August and September, the harvest time, show but little precipitation. Nature could not have worked out the arrangement in a more satisfactory way.

THE MINES OF MONTANA.

THE Montana mineral exhibit is near the south end of the Mines and Mining Building, and is worthy of inspection by all interested, directly or from curiosity, in the mining and reduction of the precious and other metals. The display includes many of the known minerals, in various forms and combinations, and some of the collections are beautiful in the extreme and of great value. There are altogether about fifty tons of specimens, collected in the mining counties of the State, the principal exhibits in this line being from the counties of Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Lewis and Clarke, Meagher, Cascade, Beaverhead, Madison, Jefferson, Missoula, Fergus, Park and Choteau. They tell the story of Montana's mineral wealth—her wealth of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal—emphasizing the official reports which place Montana at the head of all other States and Territories of the Union as regards the out-put and value of her mineral products.

In the center of the mineral exhibit, the chief of all attractions, stands the silver statue, Justice, the largest figure ever before cast in any precious metal, so far at least as revealed in the annals of history, ancient or modern. The fame-loving Egyptians, Grecians and Romans carried statuary to extremes, seeking thereby to perpetuate the memory of their rulers and warriors and to do homage to their gods, but the enduring marble and bronze were the best material employed. It has been left for Montana to offer to the world a statue of Justice cast in the beautiful white metal that ribs her mountains and which has been classed as precious since

tory began. In addition to its intrinsic value, and velty, the statue is a work of art, and is certain to command an unusual share of attention. The statue was at in Chicago, March 18, 1893, in the presence of a linguished company and in the most successful man- possible. The description of this exceptional and utiful work of art, as sent to the journals of the ntry on that occasion, by the Associated Press, is ewith given :

"Justice stands with one foot on a globe, and the en- outline of the splendid and massive figure gives the a of a forward movement. The Goddess wears a tunic ich drapes the figure from the swelling breast to a int just below the knee, but so perfect is the sculptor's rk that every line of the nether limbs is visible, and statue seems alive from the unshod feet to the bare ns and the graceful Grecian knot of hair upon which sts the starry crown of this modern Astraea. Im- nse strength and exquisite grace, together with a perabundance of life and movement, are the points ich enchain the observer of the model at once. The t arm, beautifully modeled, holds aloft the historic ales, and the right grasps firmly the familiar two-edged ord, which points downward at an angle of forty-five grees. The expression of the face is grave, but acious, and the full orbed windows of the soul seem pierce the future. The tunic, or rather the drapery, ith its metal girdle, is Grecian even to the smallest tail, and the robe is broidered most beautifully.

"The figure rests upon the back of a Montana eagle, so of solid silver. From the eagle to the top of Re- an's head the statue measures nine feet and rests upon plinth of solid gold, the base being formed of mineral aring rock. The whole has a height of fifteen feet. he silver was furnished by the First National Bank of elena, through Ex-Governor S. T. Hauser, and Hon. . A. Clark, of Butte. The gold in the plinth is

loaned by the "Spotted Horse" mine, of Maiden, Montana. The American Bronze Company, of Chicago, cast the immense affair, by far the largest statue of its kind in the world.

"To Montana belongs the honor of removing the bandage from the eyes of Justice, heavenly maid, who for no satisfactory reason has groped her way in darkness for 200 years or more. The first sculptors, the earliest painters, the primeval wood engravers all depicted Justice with very wide open eyes. All the way along from 1500 down to the eighteenth century, Justice was able to see as well as any of her classical sisters, and whoever put out her eyes, or bandaged them, simply to conform to the Roman idea that Justice is blind to the individual, should be execrated. 'Justice, sir, is the great interest of mankind on earth,' said Daniel Webster, and now let us hope we shall never find her blind again. The older artists were wont to show her with a cornucopia in one hand and a sceptre in the other."

By way of comparison and to present in a striking way an idea of the extent of Montana's treasure of silver, we can say that the product of her silver mines for the year 1892, would make one thousand such statues as this one, and perhaps have enough left to coin a few thousand silver dollars.

It would require more space than can be allotted in this pamphlet to attempt a description in detail of the Montana Mineral Exhibit, or even to do justice to its principal features; but the labels and catalogues, together with the information that will be cheerfully given by the gentlemen in charge of the exhibit, when the same is sought, constitute a guarantee that no one desiring knowledge need depart unsatisfied. Among many hundred articles on exhibition in this department deserving of mention, the following few may be cited:

Very fine and large specimens from the Atlantic Cable mine, of Deer Lodge county, especially two large

ees of milk-white calcite, thickly covered with native l, and one piece of gold, a perfect sponge, from ch the gangue has been dissolved, leaving a mass pure gold. The specimens are representative of y magnificent ones taken from this mine.

rom the Granite Mountain mine, in Deer Lodge nty, are a large number of very fine specimens, ng which are several that are not found in other lities of the State. This mine has paid in dividends high as $2,500,000 in a single year, and over ,000,000 in the past eight years.

ne specimen from the Bi-Metallic mine, in the same nity as the Granite Mountain, shows the "ribbon" structure to perfection, and contains about one thou- l ounces of silver. It cannot but be greatly ad- ed by geologists and mineralogists.

he exhibit of the products of the mine and smelter the Parrot Company, of Butte, is very complete, ering every phase of the process of reduction from crude ore up to the pure copper product. Other ibits of this character, showing the varying pro- ts of mills and smelters of the State, are shown and l attract much attention.

he specimen of rhodochrosite loaned by Mr. J. K. rk, of Butte, is one of the largest and most beauti- crystals of the character known.

he ores from the Elkhorn mine, of Jefferson county, l attract special interest, among the lot being one ce weighing 2,500 pounds, showing ruby silver in ge quantities, galena and the "vein structure." This ne paid dividends amounting to $362,500 in 1892.

he specimens from the "Benton Group" property Neihart, Meagher county, showing ruby, brittle, ive and wire silver in large quantities, supplemented the private cabinet (largely from the same source) Mr. J. C. E. Barker, president and superintendent the company owning these mines, is one of the val- ble and interesting features of the exhibit.

The First National Bank, Merchants National Bank and Montana National Bank, of Helena; Larabie Bros. & Co., bankers, Deer Lodge, and two Butte banks have loaned for exhibit splendid collections of gold nuggets gathered from time to time from the gulch mines of Montana. Of the private cabinets, the Newkirk collection of Butte and the Cameron collection of Deer Lodge are conspicuous. The former is one of the finest collections of gold ores to be found, and the latter is made up largely of rich specimens from the Cable mine, noted for the richness and beauty of its ores.

Many rare and valuable specimens owned by private parties are also shown, but to specify each would encroach too far on the limited space at our command.

All of the mining districts and camps of the State are represented to a greater or less extent, so that the exhibit is fairly representative of the mineral wealth and the great mining industry of Montana.

To those who have given a careful, or even a casual inspection to the Montana mineral exhibit, a brief reference to this industry—noting its history and progress—can hardly fail of interest.

THE PLACER PERIOD.

The first known discovery of gold in Montana was made by a half-breed named Francois Finlay, otherwise called Benetsee, on what is known as Gold creek, in Deer Lodge county. This was in 1852, or soon thereafter. Finlay was an enterprising trader with the Indians, had traversed the continent from the Red river valley to the Pacific coast, and had seen miners wash gold from the gravel in California. He tried his hand at this on Gold creek, and while he secured a small quantity of gold, the business was not as profitable as trading trinkets, and perhaps fire water, for the fur of the beaver, otter, fox and other animals, so that no further attention was paid to the matter by Finlay or the

son Bay Company factors, to whom he had sold mall quantity of gold extracted. The representa- of the trading company were not anxious that the seeker should invade their territory, and naturally gave no currency to the discovery made, which was tless considered of little significance by them.

mes and Granville Stuart, with a small party, re- ng in 1857 from California, heard, while in Utah, ese prospects, and determined to visit them. They t the ensuing winter on the Big Hole river, and the wing summer prospected Gold creek. Not finding diggings, and being without the necessary tools and plies, they returned to the emigrant road, where wo years they traded with parties passing through alifornia, or the "States." In the spring of 1860 party moved to the mouth of Stinking Water creek. inding the Indians troublesome and dangerous, they eeded to the mouth of Gold creek, where they be- prospecting. Finding gold in paying quantities, believing by the indications that the country would e a rich one, the Stuarts forwarded a letter to their her in Pike's Peak, requesting him to join them. this communication was the direct cause of the sub- ent stampede to Montana, or Idaho, as it was then wn.

n the 8th day of May, 1860, Henry Thomas, called is associates "Gold Tom," and who worked with Stuart party on Gold creek, set up the first string luices in the new gold region, but as the pay was good, his restless spirit asserted itself, and he soon ted in quest of better ground. In the spring of 1862 n White discovered gold on Grasshopper creek, and he gulches in that vicinity proved to be rich, they tinued for over a year the center of mining activity, n Bannack, which became the first capital of the new ritory, as the principal camp of the district.

On May 23, 1863, Alder gulch was discovered by a

party of prospectors who were returning to Banna
from an unsuccessful trip to the Yellowstone count
and this important event marks the beginning of t
grand rush of fortune seekers to the Montana g
fields. Virginia City became the principal town of t
new camp, and by act of the Legislature, approv
February 7, 1865, was made the capital of the Territo
of Montana.

In 1864, Last Chance gulch was discovered, and as ri
prospects were found, a stampede from the other m
ing camps followed, and the foundations of the City
Helena, present capital of the State, were laid. Ne
followed the discovery of Confederate gulch in Meagh
county, where fabulously rich deposits, both gulch a
bar were found, and at a later period, the gulch mines
Jefferson county, that yielded large returns. The place
of Deer Lodge county and various other parts of t
Territory produced a large sum of gold, and for a peri
of six years, from 1862 to 1868 inclusive, placer minin
was carried on with remarkable activity and many i
dividual fortunes were made. The yield of the yello
metal during that short period was fabulous, as shown
the following estimates:

ESTIMATED YIELD OF THE PLACER MINES OF MONTA
FROM 1862 TO 1868, INCLUSIVE.

Madison county	$40,000,000
Lewis and Clarke county	19,360,000.
Deer Lodge county	13,250,000.
Meagher county	6,949,200.
Beaverhead county	2,245,000.
Emigrant gulch	80,000
Approximate total yield	$86,384,200.
Value of gold and silver quartz mined to same date	6,000,000.
Total	$92,384,200.

Placer mining has continued from 1868 to the prese
time with more or less activity, but as the rich gulch

ave been worked out the yield is modest compared ith the former period.

QUARTZ MINING.

Quartz mining and the reduction by the various ethods in vogue of the ores extracted from veins and ads is the industry that takes rank of all others in the tate at the present time. While it is true that the rst quartz claim in Montana was located near the head f Alder gulch as early as 1864, and later some effort as made in a crude way to mill free gold quartz ore, but ttle in this direction was accomplished until the cream f the placers was exhausted. Then prospectors and ining men began to give attention to the development f quartz mines and the treatment of ores, both by mill- ig and smelting. Many mining districts were orga- ized and claims located throughout the mountainous ortion of the State, but the active development of the ame and the large production of the precious and other etals did not begin until the advent of the railroads 1 1881-3. After this period the largely reduced cost f machinery and of all products required for the milling nd smelting of ores, as well as for the transportation f the ores and the products of the mills and the melters, at once gave an impetus to mining operations, nd Montana soon took rank as one of the leading roducers of the precious metals, as well as of copper nd lead, among the States and Territories of the Union. 'rior to 1883 the production of copper and lead was an em hardly worth considering, while five years later the alue of the State's output of these products in a single ear was nearly $15,000,000. Improved machinery nd methods have lent aid to the advancement of the ining industry, and further benefits in this direction re sure to accrue; but on the other hand, the low price f silver the past year has had a most depressing effect, etarding development and closing down properties that therwise would have been operated at full blast.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of Jan. 4, 1893, publishes the total dividends paid by 86 mining companys of the United States during the calendar year 1892, the sum total being $13,443,918. Thirteen of these were Montana companies, the following being the list with the amount of dividends paid by each:

Rocky Fork Coal Co.	$100,000	Heckla Con.	$ 180,000
Parrot Co.	216,000	Helena & Frisco.	20,000
Bald Butte	20,000	Iron Mountain	135,000
Bannister	6,000	Jay Hawk	33,375
Bi-Metallic	200,000	Moulton	30,000
Elkhorn	362,500	Pandora	3,000
Granite Mountain	500,000		
		Total	$1,805,875

These dividends, however, do not begin to show the profits of the companies named, as usually a large portion of the net earnings goes into the purchase of additional mining ground, the development of properties, construction of additional mills or smelters, etc. Neither is the list of dividend paying mines complete. Besides, some of the largest companies—as, for instance, the Anaconda, which produces more copper than any other company in the world—do not make public their profits nor is their stock listed on any mining exchange. The next largest copper producer in the State is the Boston & Montana Company of Butte. It is not in the list of dividend payers for 1892, but as this company has expended about $2,000,000 in the last two years in the construction of a new smelting plant and electrolytic refinery at Great Falls, Montana, dividends could hardly be expected. The Sand Coulee Coal Company, which produced in 1892 300,000 tons of coal, is not found in the list of dividend payers, but the profits of the company for that year were not less than half a million dollars.

The following tables, showing the distribution by counties of the production of the metals, put Silver Bow (Butte) far in the lead of all others. Butte practically

oduces all the copper of the State, and nearly one-half the silver and gold combined. It is the greatest min- camp on earth, and the City of Butte, including its mediate suburbs, now claims a population of 35,000. he Montana mineral exhibit includes much of special erest from this great camp. Deer Lodge county nks next to Silver Bow in the production of the cious metals, followed by Jefferson, Lewis and arke, Beaverhead, Meagher, Missoula and Madison the principal producers in the order named.

The awakened interest in gold mining and the im- ovement in the processes of reduction, have brought out during the year 1892 a resumption of operations properties abandoned several years ago, and as well ve led to the initial development of many prospects retofore practically untouched. During the year ven stamp mills, operating a hundred stamps, have been cted in the State and in addition five Crawford gold tractors, one Huntington and one Bryan mill and seven anide plants, equal to probably one hundred stamps ditional, have been built and operated in the State.

The Boston & Montana Company, of Butte, have st completed at Great Falls, at a cost of about $2,- 0,000, a new copper smelting plant and a large electro- tic refinery for the reduction of the copper matte into fined copper, being the first extensive plant of this aracter erected in the west. The ore is transported om the company's mines at Butte to the smelter, a stance of nearly 200 miles, the advantages gained to set this long haul being an abundance of water, ater-power for the production of electricity and other rposes and cheap fuel from the Sand Coulee coal ines near at hand. An Austin Pyritic smelter was ected at Boulder, Jefferson county, during the year, d also a 100 ton custom smelter at Butte.

The subjoined tables showing the production of gold, ver, copper and lead by the mines of Montana for

the year 1892, and for each of the years since the discovery of gold in the Territory, are from the official reports of the assayer in charge of the Assay office at Helena, Montana, and from reliable estimates where no official records are available:

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF PRECIOUS METAL PRODUCTS OF MONTANA FROM 1862 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1862-1867	$ 74,000,000	$.....	$ 74,000,000
1868	15,000,000	.....	15,000,000
1869	9,000,000	.....	9,000,000
1870	9,100,000	.....	9,100,000
1871	8,050,000	.....	8,050,000
1872	6,068,000	.....	6,068,000
1873	5,187,047	.....	5,187,047
1874	3,844,722	.....	3,844,000
1875	3,573,600	.....	3,573,600
1876	3,078,013	1,132,976	4,210,989
1877	3,200,000	750,000	3,950,000
1878	2,260,511	1,699,635	3,930,146
1879	2,500,000	2,225,000	4,725,000
1880	2,400,000	2,500,000	4,900,000
1881	3,000,000	3,500,000	6,500,000
1882	2,550,000	4,370,000	6,920,000
1883	1,800,000	6,000,000	7,800,000
1884	2,170,000	7,000,000	9,170,000
1885	3,409,400	9,171,983	12,581,383
1886	4,425,000	12.400,000	16,825,000
1887	5,978,536	17,817,300	23,616,085
1888	4,200,253	20,405,300	24,616,558
1889	3,794,009	20,038,871	23,832,880
1890	3,022,577	20,337,317	23,359,894
1891	2,891,386	21,138,186	24,029,572
1892	2,966,571	22,503,554	25,570,126
Total	$ 187,469,964	$ 172,971,376	$ 360,442,340

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN MONTANA, FROM 1882 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	POUNDS.	YEARS.	POUNDS.
1882	9,058,284	1888	97,897,958
1883	24,664,346	1889	105,130,000
1884	43,093,054	1890	112,925,000
1885	67,797,864	1891	112,763,420
1886	57,611,621	1892	159,212,203
1887	78,699,677	Total	868,853,427

ODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN MONTANA, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1892.

COUNTY.	GOLD.	SILVER.
averhead	$ 78,829.97	$ 836,473.34
scade	560.37	1.54
ioteau	1,205.81	307.67
er Lodge	367,819.62	6,795,409.12
rgus	1,339.76	701.77
fferson	186,391.61	2,177,762.97
wis and Clarke	667,254.93	109,448.88
eagher	41,215.57	386,287.18
adison	128,374.43	2,407.58
issoula	37,827.22	610,029.75
rk	51,008.18	526.61
lver Bow	748,786.77	10,745,744.49
eported by outside smelters, mills and mints not otherwise included	653,503.91	838,563.75
Total	2,966,571.90	22,503,554.75

ODUCTION OF COPPER AND LEAD IN MONTANA, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1892.

COUNTIES.	COPPER, LBS.	LEAD, LBS.
averhead	159,859	3,452,442
er Lodge		1,000
fferson	334,855	9,464,305
wis and Clarke		116,850
eagher		3,279,811
issoula		4,971,210
lver Bow	158,413,284	4,000
eported by foreign smelters and not otherwise included	604,205	4,425,579
Total	159,212,203	25,716,197

ECAPITULATION OF VALUE OF METAL PRODUCTS OF MONTANA, YEAR 1892.

old	$ 2,966,571.90	Lead	$ 990,035.08
lver	22,503,554.75		
pper	19,105,464.36	Total	$45,565,626.06

ESTIMATED VALUE OF TOTAL OUTPUT OF THE MINES O MONTANA, 1862 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

Gold	$187,469,964	Lead	$ 7,000,00
Silver	172,971,376		
Copper	104,262,411	Total	$470,703,75

The Inspector of Mines, in his annual report for th year 1892, states that notwithstanding the low price o silver, taken as a whole, the mining industry of th State is in a prosperous condition. The output of silve copper and coal was greater than ever before, and th mines of the State gave employment to over 10,00 men. Of these 8,500 are employed in quartz minin and 1,500 in coal mines, besides a few hundred engage in placer mining. Considering the force of men thu employed under ground the number of accidents i small, and the percentage much below that which ob tains in other mining States. For the entire year o 1892 there were forty-three fatal and twenty-four non fatal mining accidents in the State. Wages of quart miners throughout the State is uniformly $3.50 pe day; coal miners, as a rule, are paid by the ton.

IRON AND COAL.

Not only is Montana rich in the precious metals, bu she has as well, in practically inexhaustible supply, iro and coal of a superior quality. Long after the mining of gold and silver, and even of copper, shall be an ite of small moment in the sum total of the wealth produc ing industries, iron and coal will play conspicuous part in fulfilling the manifest destiny of this great State With the peopling and development of the new Wes will come the development of the iron and manufactur ing resources of the State, and the Rocky Mountai region will produce in Montana a second Pennsylvania

There are considerable deposits of iron ore in most o the mining districts of the State, but apparently th most extensive beds of the best qualities for the manu facture of iron and steel are found on the north slope o

Belt mountains, between the mining camps of Nei- and Barker and the city of Great Falls. Hun- s of analyses of these ores have been made, and are proven to be of a quality adapted for the man- ture of Bessemer steel, showing sixty to seventy per . of metallic iron without a trace of phosphorus. re are also large deposits of manganese iron ores in same region.

With the rapid development in store for the North- t the next few years, who can doubt that the time is at hand when this reserved treasure of nature will onverted into pigs of iron, and they into the various les of commerce demanded by the swelling popu- n of the Northwest region!

The principal coal deposits of the State are found in cade, Choteau, Park, Missoula, and Gallatin coun- The extent of these deposits is very great, covering nsiderable portion of the State and warranting an uring fuel supply for "the millions yet to come." e general character of the coal in the counties named emi-bituminous, and for general domestic uses and as eam generator, it is finely adapted. A lighter coal, ignite, and of poorer quality, is found in the eastern tion of the State. Coking coal is found in all parts of coal district. At Cokedale, in Park county, one hun- d coke ovens are in constant operation, and employ- nt is given to about three hundred men by the npany. At Horr, in the same county, there is another ing plant of nearly the same capacity. A ready sale the coke is found at the various smelters of the State. The Sand Coulee coal mines, in Cascade county, ut twelve miles from Great Falls, are the largest ducers in the State. When working to their full acity they can produce 1,500 tons per day, but the put could be largely increased, if desired. The rage production of these mines for the year 1892 s 1,000 tons daily. The coal vein is horizontal,

being a blanket vein, and is easily and cheaply worked, there being a deposit of ten or twelve feet, with over six feet of marketable coal. This is a good steam coal, and is also well adapted for general domestic purposes. Five hundred men are employed in and about the mines.

According to the report of the State Mining Inspector, Park county employs 785 men in coal mining and produces more coal than any other county in the State. The mines of Rocky Fork produce the most coal, the full capacity being from 1,200 to 1,400 tons daily. The Mining Inspector puts the average daily output at eight hundred tons. This is a steam and domestic coal and finds a ready market throughout the State.

Large and extensive deposits of coal are found in northern Missoula county (now Flathead county), and also in both eastern and western Choteau county, but as yet they have not been developed to any great extent.

Representative specimens from the coal properties named, as well as from many other mines in a less developed state, are shown in the mineral exhibit, an inspection of which will indicate the general character of Montana's coal.

SAPPHIRES AND RUBIES.

The chapter on the mines of Montana would not be complete without a reference to the precious gems found in many parts of the State, in river bars and gulches, and particularly in El Dorado Bar and vicinity along the Missouri river, twelve to twenty miles from Helena. These stones were often found in placer working, but no particular attention was paid to them as they were not deemed valuable. Six or seven years ago, the Spratt brothers undertook mining on El Dorado Bar,

erted placer, and in prosecuting this work found crystals in great quantity. Some of them they ut, and they proved to be handsome gems. Then had them tested by experts and chemists, and the s were invariably of the most favorable character. ring that they had discovered a valuable property, continued prospecting, and acquired title to, or s on, about 8,000 acres of sapphire ground on both of the Missouri river, securing at the same time l of the water that could be used for mining for ance of 30 or 40 miles along the stream.

1891, the Spratts and others interested with them, heir property to the "Sapphire and Ruby Com- of Montana," the new company being composed ipally of English capitalists. This corporation ctively engaged during the season of 1892, in con- ing water ditches and flumes and making general rations for extensive mining. The present year begin operations on a large scale, and besides the ires to be secured, it is estimated that a profit will alized on the gold alone that still remains in El do and other bars.

to the sapphires and rubies, they exist in large ities, and time and tests have proven that they are of a high order, and of considerable value. The s were fully tested by some of the best experts in orld, before the sale heretofore mentioned was mmated. To show what is thought of these gems perts high in authority, we submit herewith brief cts from reports made:

win W. Streeter, of London, who is the author of al works on precious stones, and who is regarded authority on the subject throughout the world,

"The stones have a wide range of color, and l frequent occurrence of this, hitherto rarely obtain- n this valuable gem. I unhesitatingly say of these ent colored sapphires and rubies, that in hardness

and brilliancy they excel any others known to the trad
and many of them are even more brilliant by artific
light than by daylight, which increases their value f
jewelry.

"To find these stones in the unprecedented quantit
indicated by your engineer's report, is a discovery of t
greatest importance to the gem trade. Excepting on
the South American Diamond fields, I consider the sa
phire and ruby mines of Montana to be the most i
portant gem discovery of modern times."

Mr. J. D. Yerrington, the leading gem expert of Ne
York City, has no less a decided opinion: "Speaki
from a practical experience of over thirty years in t
precious stone business, I do not hesitate to say that t
sapphires of Montana belong to a high order of gen
and equal in beauty, hardness and brilliancy, the sa
phires from the celebrated mines of India. The intrin
value of these gems cannot be questioned, and in m
opinion, many rank second only to diamonds."

Many specimens of these gems, both cut and in t
rough, are on exhibition in Montana's mineral depa
ment, and they will not fail to prove both interesti
and attractive.

AGRICULTURE.

GREAT as are the mines of Montana, from which in thirty years nearly $500,000,000 has been taken and added to the sum total of the world's wealth, they are not to be compared in point of value and importance with the treas- of soil that lies hidden beneath the unturned sod r magnificent agricultural areas. Mines alone have produced or maintained for any long period of time at nation or state. The region of the "golden olus" of ancient days is a desert, and the provinces vielded the gold and silver to enrich Solomon, have ace on the map of to-day, unless agriculture has rved them from oblivion. Happily for Montana esources are diversified, and while she glories in the th of her mines, which promise a constantly in- ing product for years to come, her chief and cer- reliance for the future is Agriculture.

ne extent of the lands of Montana susceptible of ration by the aid of a perfect and far-reaching sys- of irrigation, cannot in the absence of complete ys and reports on the subject, be exactly determined, close estimate may be made. According to the al government reports, Montana has 40,700 square of area, out of a total of 146,000 square miles that less altitude above sea level than 3,000 feet, and a complete reservoir system, at least one-half of area could be covered with water, and will be some for the beauty of it is, there is an abundance of r to do it. But extensive areas, having a much er elevation than 3,000 feet, as, for instance, the tin, Prickly Pear, Sun, Smith river, Madison, Jef- n, Beaverhead and other valleys, are "garden

spots" of the State, and with the enlargement and p fection of irrigation methods, their productive area wo be increased many fold. The estimates of the amo of farming land of the State vary from 17,000,000 to 4 000,000 acres, and this means valley, bench lands a foothills that may be brought under cultivation by t aid of an advanced system of irrigation. The latter timate we believe is not too high. When the Uni States has a population of 200,000,000, the farmers Montana, which will then be one of the greatest agric tural states, will till over 30,000,000 acres, enriched eve year by the water that now flows at waste to t Gulf and Pacific ocean. Mr. T. G. Wood, of Augus Lewis and Clarke county, who presided at the Farme Convention held in Great Falls, Jan. 12, 1893 (the fi gathering of this character in the State), looks for grand development of our agricultural resources at much earlier period, as witness this extract from his troductory address on that occasion:

"I venture the assertion that in ten years from n in no state will be found so many prosperous, happy f mers' homes as in the State of Montana. Water, t gift of God to the people, will be owned entirely the people, stored in countless reservoirs and distribut on every available acre of bench and valley la through numerous ditches, and the same water furnis ing power to run farm feed mills, cream separato churns, and other machinery needed on the farm, w their acres owned in fee-simple, groaning with crops golden wheat, oats and barley, timothy, clover a alfalfa, good and substantial farm buildings, and a go and substantial balance on the credit side of the ledg Then, and not until then, will Montana cease to se hundreds of thousands of dollars to the east and sou for butter, eggs, poultry, lard, salt meats, flour, roll oats, etc., through the long list of articles that are n almost exclusively supplied by our eastern and sou ern brethern."

to this time, agriculture in Montana has made aratively little progress. Very few people have to this State with the avowed purpose of engaging rming, but rather have drifted into it. Mining, -growing and other pursuits, have had more attrac- and offered the inducement of larger profit. The ion, however, is now changing. New railroads pening up and populating new farming sections, he home demand for the products of the soil is antly increasing; capital is being invested in irrigat- nterprises, and the prospects are bright for the development of our agricultural resources. As nce of this advancement, note the growth of two , as shown by the reports of the State Auditor:

	Number of Acres of Land Assessed.	Value with Improvements.	No. Sheep.	Value.
.....	4,855,107	$ 18,375,549	1,555,116	$ 3,634,225
.....	5,737,841	22,440,230	1,884,086	5,098,93[illegible]

e vast extent of territory, and the sparse settle- s of the ranch regions, with not the best transpor- facilities, rendered somewhat difficult the task of ring and preserving specimens for this depart-

The exhibit, however, is representative, and well ated to impress on the mind of the observer that d geographers made a fearful mistake when they led Montana in the vast and mythical region called Great American Desert." During August and mber, products of the field and orchard for 1893, e added, and the opportunity thus afforded of ng complete and more attractive the exhibit in this tment will be taken advantage of.

e principal products of our soil are oats, wheat, , hay, potatoes and all the vegetables, a fair show- f each of which, of the crop of 1892, will be found. will attract attention, not only on account of the ordinary growth of stem or stalk, but by reason of

the very large yields of the fields from which the sam
ples are taken. It is not claimed that these yields a
average, but they are by no means infrequent.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

Lest it should be surmised that the yields indicated l
the samples on exhibition are exceptional, or of force
growth in small area, we submit herewith the best po
sible evidence to the contrary, viz.: A table of cr
reports for the year 1891 for the Gallatin valley, desi
nated by Professor Hayden, as "The Egypt of Ame
ica." These reports were published by the Bozem
Avant Courier, without partiality, and just as made
chance returns of the ranchers to that paper:

NAME OF FARMER.	No. of Acres.	CROP RAISED.	Bushels Threshed.	Av. p Acre
David Williams	90	Wheat	4,600	5
Charles E. Hoy	100	Wheat	5,170	5
Sam Collett	1-16	Potatoes	52	8
John M. Robinson	43	Club Wheat	2,162	5
Mairon Flaharty	100	Wheat, Oats, Barley	6,235	6
Joe Jackson	90	Wheat	3,640	4
John Behring	85	Fall Wheat	3,900	4
Sam Fowler	35	Oats	3,160	9
T. J. Gowin	68	Wheat	3,482	5
Alfred Forswall	48	Club Wheat	2,911	6
Davis Brothers	180	Wheat	8,061	4
Samuel R. Owens	95	Wheat on Sod	4,100	4
James H. Gallop	2	Peas	200	10
John B. Beck	9	Oats	900	10
Accola Brothers	175	Fall Wheat	11,690	6
W. P. Knowlton	86	Fall Wheat	4,610	5
J. H. Gallop	106	Fall Wheat	6,800	6
John D. Huffine	29	Spring Club Wheat	1,175	4
L. W. Van Akin	70	Oats	4,278	6
Louis Lang	30	Oats	2,921	9
Z. S. Morgan	300	Fall Wheat	16,381	54
Beaver Nelson	30	Club Wheat	1,904	6
Arthur Truman	65	Wheat	3,238	5
Weckfield Morgan	112	Fall Wheat	5,945	5
J. A. Bishop	55	Oats	5,000	9
W. W. Wylie	10½	Oats	1,125	10
E. M. Davidson	41	Club Wheat	2,200	6
C. H. Waterman	170	Oats	7,975	4
Gus Johnson	40	Wheat	2,410	6
W. A. Caldwell	140	Wheat	7,780	55
Jacob Carolus	45	Oats	2,782	6
John H. Dawes	17	Wheat	1,115	6
John Heiskell	35	Oats	1,957	6
Frank Heiskell	100	Wheat	5,000	5

[CONTINUED].

OF FARMER.	No. of Acres.	CROP RAISED.	Bushels Threshed.	Av. per Acre.
IcKee	14	Oats	900	64
mil	50	Oats	3,425	68½
Henry	210	Oats	13,000	62
hy	75	Wheat	4,300	59⅔
er	75	Volunteer Wheat	1,755	23½
nnery	100	Wheat	4,280	43
lton	100	Oats	6,500	65
hnson	100	Wheat, Oats, Barley	6,038	60
npbell	105	Scotch Fife Wheat	5,000	48½
hill	47	Scotch Fife Wheat	2,444	52
Ruffner	21	Oats	1,700	81
nes Kent	72½	Oats	5 513	76
cReynolds	112	Oats	7,000	62
Roy	95	Oats	6,200	65
Elroy	108	Oats	5,765	53
Mathews	83	Oats	5,122	61⅔
y	25	Oats	2,340	93½
idquist	70	Club Wheat	3,216	46
ee	40	"Race Horse" Oats	1,970	49¼
ollins	50	Scotch Fife Wheat	2,528	50½
nard	115	Club Wheat	7,361	64
Bisel	60	Oats	4,606	76⅔
utson	80	Oats	5,164	64½
Ruffner	70	Oats	4,450	63½
Kelly	40	Wheat	2,030	50¾
Biggs	60	Volunteer Wheat	1,200	20
ine	20	Wheat	1,900	38
Whitaker	100	Wheat	4,000	40
ooch	54	Oats, Sum. Fallow	5,077	94
Street	17	Oats	990	58
Perring	170	Oats	14,000	82
unn	28	Oats on Sod	1,200	43
Nelson	35	Wheat	740	49¼
o. Comfort	40	Oats	2,000	50
eed	213	Oats	20,251	95
Wolverton	140	Oats	5,760	41
llis	125	Oats	7,694	48

orts of this character, showing like productive s, could be multiplied at pleasure from all parts of ate. The Gallatin valley has been taken as an ation because irrigation and agriculture have ed a high degree of perfection in this region and se the reports submitted are available in printed

In this connection we submit the following ex- rom the report of Mr. C. A. Gregory on Gallatin y, as published in the Appendix to the proceed- f the State Irrigation Convention held at Helena, ry 7, 8 and 9, 1892:

"The crop returns in the Auditor's report are not to relied upon as coming up to the magnitude of area or yi per acre. We know individually of one tract of 1,200 ac now in cultivation not embraced in the 1890 returns; we kn of several tracts of a hundred acres and upwards brought cently under the plow not in such estimates. Fifty thous acres are assumed as proximately the area in cultivation o and above what is fallow, i. e., is proximately the area crop in a year. Taking the crops and hay and the vegetable small fruit crops, we may assume a yield for Gallatin cou of $1,250,000 in value. There are 35 threshing machines he These may be estimated threshing 60,000 bushels on the av age. This gives 2,100,000 bushels. The average price of three staples I place at an assumed figure, which I am advi is fair, and from this I get $1,250,000 as a year's yield in valu

WHEAT AND OATS.

These are the principal grain products of the Sta and particularly the latter, for which there is, and l always been, a good demand in the home market. T State Auditor's report for 1892, furnishes the followi cereal statistics, showing the proportion of each grow product, etc.:

	Acres Cultivated.	Bushels Produced.	Averag Per Acr
Wheat	37,828	1,250,784	33
Barley	6,160	212,501	35
Rye	547	21,174	40
Corn	2,510	62,570	25
Oats	82,872	3,395,437	40

It has not been demonstrated up to this time, t wheat can be profitably grown for export, hence production has been limited to the demand by home n lers, and the additional amount required as feed. The are fifteen flouring mills in the State and their jo product in 1892 only reached 18,700,000 pounds flour. Sufficient attention has not yet been given to t growing of No. 1 Hard wheat, or to the manufacture the highest grade of flour, and as a consequence, t

ater portion of this article consumed in the State is pped from Minnesota and the Dakotas. But the e is young in agricultural experience, and it always s time to regulate these matters. The existing con- ons will not much longer obtain. It is proven be- d question that our soil will produce the No. 1 Hard eat, and that the belt which produces this great flour n extends from the Dakotas west to the base of the ky mountains. Experiments running through ral years in Cascade and Choteau counties, in hern Montana, demonstrate that a superior article No. 1 Hard can be grown on the bench lands and as of that section, even without irrigation, and st invariably the yields have been large. This at produces an excellent article of flour, and if the ities for manufacturing were as good, it would not ferior to the best brands of Minnesota and other wheat districts. These matters of soil and product quality have been thoroughly investigated by the shburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minnesota, and result they have entered the field and are now oper- g at Great Falls a complete roller process flouring of a capacity of three hundred barrels daily, requir- 1,500 bushels of wheat, with the elevator facilities ed by such a mill. The planting of a flour estab- ment of this magnitude in one of the cereal districts he State is an evidence that wheat culture in Mon- is advancing, and that the day is near at hand when tana mills will not only produce the flour needed ome consumption, but besides will supply with this e a large population without our own confines.

he quality of Montana oats is not excelled in any of the Union. It weighs from 40 to 45 pounds to measured bushel, and in the home market and else- re invariably commands a better price than the like uct of any other State. The yield of this grain is ter than that of all others combined, for the reason,

principally, that there is always a good home mark for it at a remunerative price. However, it often hap pens that the supply of even this grain is not equal t the home demand, and considerable quantities of east ern oats are imported.

The figures of the preceding table, showing the yiel of the cereals and the average per acre, is sufficient com mentary on the productiveness of Montana soil. N amount of word painting could present the subject i stronger light than does that little table. An averag yield for the State of 33 bushels of wheat, 35 bushe of barley, 40 bushels of corn, and 40 bushels of oat will be a revelation to the average eastern farmer.

The market for the products of the farm is at hom Butte, with its 35,000 people, and the other minin camps of the State, as well as the several cities, are th principal consumers, and the average prices realized b the farmer are much better than those that prevail i the east. Following are fair average prices for the pa year of farm products: Wheat 90 cents a bushel, oa $1.25 per cwt., barley $1.25 per cwt., timothy ha $14.00 per ton, wild hay $10.00 per ton, potatoes $1.0 per cwt., eggs 30 to 40 cents per dozen, butter 40 cen a pound and other articles in proportion.

Advantageous as such a market, with these pric prevailing, may appear, it is nevertheless true that Mo tana sends east annually millions of dollars in payme for farm products that could as well, and should be, pr duced at home. This fact was brought out in a strikin way at the recent Farmers' Convention at Great Fall where a report authorized by the Board of Trade that city, was read, setting forth that during the Cale dar year 1892, there had been imported into the city Great Falls, and Cascade county, farm products to th amount of $366,572.34, distributed as follows:

d meats ..	$127,522.34	Butter	$ 44,000.00
.....	51,434.00	Cheese	5,364.00
.....	45,600.00	Oatmeal.....	6,152.00
.....	42,400.00	Cornmeal..... ..	5,300.00
y	19,700.00	Vegetables, fruits	9,800.00
.....	6,300.00		
es.....	3,000.00	Total..... ...	$366,572.34

his rate of importation is maintained throughout tate—and it would be naturally much greater in ining districts—the value of the farm products im- l during the year would reach nearly $6,000,000. how much more prosperous Montana would be if vast sums were put into the pockets of her own ndmen, instead of being sent to eastern dealers to be seen or heard of again! This situation of s shows the primitive condition of agriculture in ana, and ought to suggest that the field is an in- one for the practical, industrious, frugal man, means sufficient to engage in general and diversi- rming.

BARLEY—THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

show what may be accomplished in Montana by l and intelligent, well-directed effort, we cannot tter than cite the operations of the Manhattan , Gallatin county. This is owned by an eastern cate. Their first purchase was in 1890, of 10,000 of land at Manhattan, on the west side of the West tin river. This was soon afterwards increased to o acres. All this land is devoted to the produc- f barley, and to handle the product the company during the year 1892, a malt house with a capacity 0,000 bushels, and an elevator having a capacity 5,000 bushels. The first year, 1891, they culti- 1,300 acres of barley, the product of which was up to expectation, and in 1892 they grew 6,000 of that cereal with like good results. This acre- will be multiplied many times in a few years.

In addition to this vast enterprise, the Manhatta Company are largely identified with another venture almost equal magnitude and importance, viz.: Th West Gallatin Irrigation Company. Under this co porate name, they have acquired ownership of 28,00 acres of Northern Pacific Railroad lands, and are co structing a canal to cover all this ground and 25,00 acres additional, owned by private parties and the go ernment. This canal is 57 miles long, 24 feet wide the top, 16 feet at the bottom, and will carry a stream feet in depth. The land it covers is fertile in the e treme, but without water for irrigation it would l valueless except for pasture.

In connection with this reference to one of the mo important malting and farming enterprises of the Unit States, would be the right place to emphasize the fa that the barley grown in Montana, a large portion of in the past, in the Gallatin valley, has been proven by e tensive tests to be the best for malting purposes that th world produces. The demand for Montana barley h eastern maltsters and brewers for a few years past ha been greater than the supply, and the grain has been e ported with profit, notwithstanding the great distan it had to be transported. The establishment of th mammoth malting enterprise at Manhattan, will giv an impetus to this industry not heretofore felt.

From a paper read by Mr. A. F. Schmitz, of th Montana Brewing Company, of Great Falls, at th Farmers' Convention in that city, we make the follow ing extract:

"It is a well known fact that the barley of Montana tak first rank for brewing and malting purposes, so much so, i deed, that to-day we see an enormous malting plant establishe at Manhattan, in Gallatin county, by a syndicate of New Yor brewers, who contemplate seeding about 35,000 acres in barle which can yield from one and a half to two million bushel nearly as much as the whole State of Iowa, and of the be barley producing States of the Union, produced last year. Th

ıue to the Gallatin county farmers is at least $1,000,000 this one kind of industry. * * * The prosperity of farmers depends largely upon the creation of a home et for their cereals, which can only be obtained by the es-shment of such and similar industries. The Montana ing Company will use at the beginning from 30,000 to o bushels of barley for their own consumption. The et for malt is practically unlimited, and can be made an stry of vast importance and great mutual benefit if you very one of you will lend a helping hand to its proper de-oment. The raising of barley is one of the most profitable of husbandry, as the yield is from 40 to 60 bushels per and the price from $1.10 to $1.20 per hundred pounds. ourse to obtain these satisfactory results great care must ken to raise a barley which has all the requirements of a etable grain."

IRRIGATION.

here are sections of the State, notably in Cascade, teau and Missoula counties, where certain crops e been, and may be, successfully grown without arti-l irrigation, but even in these most favored districts, er is a guarantee of unfailing success, and with its the productive area may be multiplied many fold, the strength of the soil maintained through a long od of years. The valley of the Nile, the garden of ancient world, retains its fertility to this day by the ual overflow of that stream, and in like manner the alled arid lands of Montana, when covered with er, will constitute as grand an agricultural area as country affords. "No one knows," said one of the gates to the Irrigation Convention in Helena last , "what these uninviting prairies will become when fertility which resides in their bosom is called forth he application of water."

s in agriculture, so in irrigation, only a start has made in Montana. They are close akin, and hand and will move along the road of progress. To what has already been accomplished towards the lopment of an irrigation system in Montana, we ate the following from the report of the State d of Equalization for the year 1892:

IRRIGATION STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

COUNTIES.	No. of Irrigating Ditches.....	No. of Miles in Length.....	No. of Acres of Land under Cultivation by Ditch.....	No. Acres Land Under Ditch...	Total No. of Lateral Ditches...	Average An Product per
Beaverhead.....	224	465	34,031	68,099	2,228	Grains 40 bu Vegetables 1 Hay 1½ tons
Cascade.....	5	45	2,190	203,230	24	G. 38 bush. V. 200 bush. H. 1½ tons.
Choteau.....	11	122	19,060	351,050	266	G. 43 bush. V. 250 bush. H. 2 tons.
Custer.....	26	59	6,430	23,618	106	G. 55 bush. V. 160 bush. H. 2 tons.
Dawson.....	1	1½	40	80	5	G. 35 bush. V. 400 bush. H. 3 tons.
Deer Lodge.....	68	209	7,868	15,454	265	G. 36 bush. V. 250 bush. H. 1¼ tons.
Fergus.....	142	268	11,515	36,387	803	G. 44½ bush. V. 208 bush. H. 1½ tons.
Gallatin.....	195	434	26,848	43,782	1,258	G. 47 bush. V. 222 bush. H. 1¾ tons.
Jefferson.....	58	136	6,158	13,155	286	G. 41 bush. V. 191 bush. H. 1½ tons.
Lewis & Clarke	83	325	31,250	92,443	582	G. 44 bush. V. 254 bush. H. 1½ tons.
Madison.....	204	406	25,293	40,180	819	G. 37 bush. V. 234 bnsh. H. 2 tons.
Missoula.....	43	124	5,368	6,650	100	G. 43 bush. V. 360 bush. H. 1⅔ tons.
Meagher.....	166	226	22,919	43,122	1,726	G. 38½ bush. V. 190 bush. H. 1¼ tons.
Park.....	137	333	11,208	22,633	1,268	G. 42½ bush V. 207 bush. H. 1⅔ tons.
Silver Bow.....	19	32	1,985	2,765	52	G. 40 bush. V. 300 bush. H. 1½ tons.
Yellowstone....	3	60	3,015	12,200	25	G. 35 bush. V. — H. 3 tons.
Total.....	1,390	3,245½	242,178	976,848	9,815	Grains 41½ b Vegetables Hay 1¾ tons

HORTICULTURE.

onsidering her position on the map and in the heart he Rocky Mountain region, Montana is not exactly State a stranger would look to for an interesting ex- t in the Horticultural line. Something of a sur- e, then, may be offered. While not a large one, the rticultural Exhibit is deserving of a share of atten- . The fruit shown will compare favorably with of any other part of the Union in size, flavor and eral excellence. With the ripening of the crop of 3, samples of apples, pears, plums and berries, fresh n the trees, will be added to the Exhibit, increasing marked way its attractiveness.

Like many other branches of husbandry in Montana, t culture is in its infancy, but the results accom- hed in recent years give abundant promise for the ire. Missoula county, in the northwestern portion he State, is pre-eminently the fruit-growing section, reason of low elevation and favorable conditions of nate and soil. According to the State Auditor's re- t there were grown in that county, in 1892, 11,000 hels of apples, out of a total of 13,212 bushels pro- ed in the State. Missoula county is also credited h 100 bushels of cherries, 71 bushels of plums and bushels of pears. Other fruit counties are Meagher, h 978 bushels of apples, Madison 604 bushels, and scade 500 bushels. In the other counties no effort his direction has been made, or the industry is so ng as to be void of results as yet.

The Annual Number of the Missoula *Gazette* for uary 1, 1892, contains an interesting review of fruit ture in that county, and as it applies with equal force other like favored sections of the State, we make the lowing extracts from it:

The early settlers of the Montana valleys took up lands in low bottoms along the streams, and it was on these bottoms t the first apple trees were planted. They grew luxuriantly l the experimenters were gratified with the outlook.

Scarcely a tree died until bearing age was reached. Then th suddenly began to wither and refused to put forth leave Examination showed them winter killed, due to too much ir gation and consequently too sappy a growth. The botton were abandoned after this for apple orchards and experimen continued on the higher lands. Success resulted. The hig bench lands, dry hill sides and foot hills of the mountain where water could be had for irrigating early in the seaso were found to give gratifying results. It took several years experimenting to make this discovery, but years of success fo lowed, and the apple crop of Missoula county now amounts many thousands of pounds of superior fruit. Hundreds acres of apples, plums, cherries and pears have been plant out within the past three years. There are probably 3,000 5,000 bearing apple trees in the Bitter Root valley to-day, a this number will be increased greatly each successive year f some time to come, as there is no crop that is more remuner tive, and more orchards are being put out this season. Th apple tree begins to bear at five years of age, and at seve years can relied upon for a considerable crop. Forty pound are frequently gathered from trees five years old. The tree do not live as long here as in the east, but this is probabl owing to the fact that they begin bearing earlier and are allowe to mature all the fruit they will. The fruit sells for five an ten cents a pound, and quality (and also the tree) is sacrifice for quantity. In no country do the trees bear heavier tha here. They are literally covered with fruit year after year Some years the crop may be greater than auother, but there i no such thing known as an "off year." The crab apple especially, is a prolific bearer, and the fruit of large size an splendid flavor. From the attention now being given th apple it is safe to predict that Missoula county is destined within a few years, to become known as one of the great frui regions of the country.

In grape and peach culture, no great amount of suc cess has been achieved, but the cherry, plum and pea do reasonably well. Small fruits, as the strawberry raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry and currants, seem indigenous to the country and flourish in all parts o the State, yielding enormously. The Montana straw berry is a luscious fruit of fine flavor and very soli berry, and may be shipped long distances without injury The farmers af the State are now beginning to give attention to the cultivation of these small fruits, and the strawberry particularly is a very profitable crop.

DAIRYING.

country under the sun offers superior advantages ntana for Dairying, and yet this business is in its ent stage, and has hardly assumed a more ad- d condition than the supplying of milk daily to the tants of the towns and cities of the State. There a large, well-equipped creamery in Montana, and nount of butter and cheese produced is insignifi- ompared with the consumption of these staple s. This condition of things in a State famous for oduction of the finest stock of every kind; where nay be had at government price; where range is e as the mountain air; where hay can be produced ninimum cost; where the grains and vegetables dapted for dairy feed grow to perfection; where rest of water trickles in springs from every moun- ide and flows in living streams through every val- where the allurement of good prices in a home t is presented—is the best evidence that could be d that agriculture in Montana is not in an ad- d stage, and that opportunities for practical, intel- effort in Dairying are many and most inviting the statistics furnished by the State Auditor for ear 1892, the following are given:

COUNTIES.	No. of Cows Used in Dairy.	Pounds of Butter and Cheese Produced.
ead	1,485	102,405
	493	61,828
u	380	31,035
	333	30,075
	529	72,890
dge	450	16,200
	539	43,680
	351	30,850
n	2,300	82,500
nd Clarke	1,345	151,990
n	488	45,950
er	178	4,650
la	5,100	308,200
	733	32,100
Bow	1,611	44,930
stone	78	2,450
tals	16,303	1,066,732

Stock-Growing.

UNDER the regulations of the Board of Ma gers of the World's Columbian Expositi the exhibit of live stock at the Fair will be made until August, at which time M tana hopes and expects to be creditably r resented in that department, as warranted by the portance and magnitude of the live stock industry the State.

Under the present order of things stock-growi ranks next to mining in its importance as an industry the State, and is a source of much profit to those gaged in the business, and of wealth to the State. T industry dates its beginning from the time of the fi inroad of gold-seekers. It is stated in regard to t first bull trains to arrive at Bannack, that the anima worn to skin and bone after their long tramp across t plains, were turned out as of no further use to the ow ers, with the expectation that they would not survi the rigors of the winter. But the oxen did not die. few weeks feeding on the luxuriant and nutritio bunch grass of the valleys and foot hills gave them new lease of life, and in the spring they turned up, the astonishment of the miners, fat enough for beef. repetition of this experiment on a wider scale, open the eyes of the populace to the advantages offered f cattle-raising, which became henceforth an importa business. The first ventures were necessarily on small scale and confined to the valleys about the minin camps, but gradually the business spread to the plain the home of the buffalo, and in a few years this anim became practically extinct, and his place was taken b domestic cattle, which have increased and multiplie until there are to-day scarcely less than 1,000,000 hea of cattle on our ranges.

he range cattle business has been conducted on what ometimes called "the haphazzard system," i. e., the k cattle are branded and turned loose on the plains, re they are expected to rustle for an existence, win- and summer alike, receiving no further attention n the owners, except at the spring round up for nding the increase, and the fall round up to gather beef for market.

he conditions for conducting the cattle business in manner have been most favorable, and no range on the Chicago market is in as much demand or mands a higher price than the grass-fed steer of ntana. The grasses on the rolling table lands and hills cure on the ground, retaining their nutriment, supply feed for the cattle from one end of the year he other, while the cut-banks, coulees and brush g the water courses provide, in some degree, a ter during severe storms. These facts, taken in nection with the favorable climate, have rendered range cattle business in Montana perhaps more suc- ful than elsewhere in the range districts that ex- l along the eastern base of the Rocky mountains.

ut a change in this industry is gradually taking place, it is one that means extended opportunities and ater prosperity for the State. Farmers, sheep-men small cattle owners are invading the great ranges, by taking up and fencing the lands along the water rses, are making it uncomfortable for the large ners, so much so, that the day is not far distant when big herds must give way entirely to the many smaller s, and the cattle king will be succeeded by stock farm- who will raise hay and grain, care for their stock in ter and conduct the business on better and safer prin- es. The past decade has marked a decided change his direction, and the next one, except in possibly w districts, will see the large bands divided into y lesser ones, and where one man is engaged or

employed in the business now, hundreds will be th
This inevitable change will mean also great increas
the stock industry, the improvement of the breeds,
a larger share of wealth and prosperity for the St

The stock farmer is destined to be the succes
husbandman of Montana. By stock farming, dive
fied farming is meant. Such a farmer does not
solely on a crop of wheat or oats or barley, or on a
these together. He has in his well-watered and c
vated fields extensive meadows and pastures, and in
barns and sheds, or on his range, horses, cattle, sh
and hogs of the best breeds, so that his grain is marl
ed in the form of beef, mutton, pork, and fine roads
or draft animals. This is a fair picture of the farm
of the future, and there is room for many of them
the broad acres of this State.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Bo
of Stock Commissioners for the year 1892, the sh
ments of cattle into the State amounted to 75,000 he
The calf crop for the year was 150,000, and the numb
of cattle within the State shows a considerable increa
He estimates the number of cattle butchered within t
State, including deliveries to Indian agencies, at 60,0
head.

The following is a summary of inspection of be
cattle by the Board since the organization of the sam
the figures representing the number of cattle shipp
each year to the eastern markets: 1885, 79,089 hea
1886, 119,620; 1887, 82,134; 1888, 167,602; 1889, 12
880; 1890, 174,035; 1891, 250,000; 1892, 203,000.
the figures for 1892 add the 60,000 butchered with
the State, and estimating the value of each beef
$45.00, we have approximately $11,855,000 as the val
of the beef crop of Montana last year.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

No industry has made such satisfactory and rap
progress in the State during the last decade as that

growing and there is promise of continued advance-
until Montana will become the greatest wool-pro-
g State in the Union. According to the reports of
epartment of Agriculture, Montana now has the
th place on the list of sheep-raising States. The
taking precedence in the order named, are Texas,
California, New Mexico, Oregon and Michigan.
58, according to the report of the Territorial Auditor
were 1,752 head of sheep and goats in the Terri-
valued at $5.50 each. From this beginning the
er grew rapidly during the next nine years, and
llowing figures, obtained from the same source,
how the subsequent development of the industry :

.....	79,288	1885	798,682
.....	107,261	1886	968,298
.....	168,891	1887	1,062,141
.....	249,978	1888	1,453,771
.....	260,402	1889	1,368,848
.....	362,776	1890	1,555,116
.....	465,667	1891	1,507,753
.....	593,896	1892	1,883,840

bteau, Fergus and Meagher are now the principal
-raising counties of the State, having more than
of the total number of sheep. Custer, Cascade,
Dawson, Beaverhead, Missoula, Lewis and
e and Deer Lodge rank next in order.

is industry is in a very prosperous condition
ghout the State, and the highest success has been
ed in the production of both wool and mutton.
nge product is in higher demand than Montana
in Boston and Montana mutton in Chicago, both
hich articles command the highest prices in their

to the results that may be achieved in and profit
ed from, this business, when carefully and econom-
conducted, we submit the following statement
a practical, intelligent wool grower, who takes
ase of a husbandman with capital sufficient to

purchase two thousand head of sheep, places him on government land, and follows him through a period of five years. The result from a business standpoint is certainly satisfactory, and hundreds of instances in actual experience could be cited in which even larger profits have been made in five years of sheep-raising than are claimed in this suppositious case. It is impossible, of course, to make any definite statement as to the profits of sheep husbandry, as the degree of success will be largely dependent on the efforts of the owner and the nature of his surroundings. The following estimate is submitted merely as a rough outline of the results possible under present conditions, and not as a statement claiming to be absolutely exact in every detail:

We will take a prudent, industrious man who understands the business, and who has sufficient capital to embark in the industry on a profitable basis, locate him on government land well adapted for sheep-raising, and follow him in his operations during a term of five years;

INVESTMENT.

2,000 stock sheep at $2.50	$ 5,000.00
House, corrals, stables, horses, machinery, etc	2,500.00
20 rams at $15	300.00
	$ 7,800.00

EXPENSE OF RUNNING, ETC.

One herder, wages and board, one year	$ 600.00
One man help, wages and board, one year	600.00
Three extra men four months for lambing and haying	600,00
Depreciation of perishable property, say 10 per cent. on $2,500	250.00
Loss due to natural causes, 40 head at $2.50	100.00
Shearing at 10 cents per head	196.00
Freight, taxes, salt, etc	200.00
Incidental expenses	175.00
	$ 2,721.00

INCOME.

Wool from 1,960 sheep	$ 1,960.00
Increase, 800 at $2.50	2,000.00
	$ 3,960.00

Net profit on investment, $1,239.00, or about 16 per cent. for first year. The increase is figured at full value of $2.50 per head, as the lambs in the original band have been increasing in value during the twelve months. It might be possible to turn off some 300 mutton wethers at the end of the first year, as the purchase is supposed to be a mixed brand of both sexes and of all ages. He would realize, say $3.25 per head for such wethers, which would increase his net profit to $1,464.00, or about 18¾ per cent. He would then commence the second year with 2,460 head of sheep.

The expense of running, etc., would be approximately the same as for the first year, but in round figures may be put down at $2,900.00. His income would figure out about as follows:

Wool from 2,410 head.....	$ 2,410.00
Increase, 960 head at $2.50.	2,400 00
	$ 4,810 00

Showing a net profit of $1,910.00, which would be increased to $2,135.00 by selling off another bunch of 300 mutton sheep the second year. The third year would then commence with 3,070 head, too many to be safely handled by one herder and necessitating extra help. On the basis given for the first year, it is reasonable to place the running expenses of the third year at about $3,700.00, and the income as follows:

Wool from 3,010 head.....	$ 3,010.00
Increase, 1,200 at $2.50.....	3,000.00
	$ 6,010.00

Net profit, $2,310.00, which would be swelled to $2,535 by selling another bunch of 300 muttons. He would then commence the fourth year with 3,910 head, and his expenses would be say $4,000.00. His income for his fourth year's business would be:

Wool from 3,830 head.....	$ 3,830.00
Increase, 1,530 at $2.50.....	3,825.00
	$ 7,655.00

Showing a net profit of $3,655.00. The 400 wether lambs of his first year's increase should now be ready for market, and if sold at the rate quoted should swell the net profits for the fourth year to $3,955.00. The fifth year would then commence with about 4,960 head, and expenses might be placed at $4,800.00. The record of the fifth year would be about as follows:

Wool from 4,860 head.....	$ 4,860.00
Increase, 1,940 at $2.50.....	4,850.00
	$ 9,710.00

Net profit for the fifth year, $4,910.00, which would be increased to $5,210.00 by selling the wethers of his second year's crop of lambs. In this estimate it is figured that deaths from ordinary causes average 2 per cent. per annum; an unforeseen disaster might interfere with the calculation, which is based upon conditions usually existing. The rate of annual increase is figured at 40 per cent. of the whole number and the remarkable showing made is due to the fact that this percentage is compounded every year, less the proportion of mature wethers which can be sold to advantage. At the end of the fifth year the assets of our illustration should be somewhat as follows:

Cash balance from sale of wool and mutton.....	$ 3,400.00
Ranch property, house, sheds, etc.....	2,500.00
Sixty-four hundred head stock sheep at $2.50.....	16,000.00
	$ 21,900.00

Or something like 23 per cent. per annum on the investment, compounded annually. It is but fair to state that as his business increased, the party referred to might find it necessary to acquire additional land and incur expense in improving the same; but as such an investment has a permanent value, it would not materially affect the result shown above.

The sheep and wool statistics for the year 1892, in accordance with the returns of the several county assessors, are as follows:

MONTANA SHEEP STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

COUNTIES.	Number of Sheep.	Assessed Value per Head.	Total Assessed Value.	No. of Pounds of Wool.
Beaverhead	52,061	$ 2.52	$ 131,684	273 921
Cascade	106,677	2.49	226,602	596,190
Choteau	398,705	2.49	996,761	1,781,467
Custer	224,411	4.00	897,644	1,196,735
Dawson	106,751	2.49	269,868	419,930
Deer Lodge	40,280	2.60	105,700	120,480
Fergus	360,192	2.50	900,480	1,954,230
Gallatin	3,905	2.51	9,810	13,250
Jefferson	3,200	2.50	8,000	66,000
Lewis and Clarke	37,076	2.28	84,670	281,900
Madison	14,467	2.49	36,165	108,500
Meagher	264,965	2.49	661,620	1,787,650
Missoula	17,019	1.63	27,755	92,000
Park	117,551	2.50	294,848	869,448
Silver Bow	1,339	2.26	3,035	7,100
Yellowstone	135,241	3.00	405,723	611,780
Totals	1,883,840	.....	$ 5,097,455	10,180,941

The prices paid for Montana unwashed wool in the local market the past ten years, varying according to the market and the condition of the clip, were substantially as follows:

1883 .....20 to 23 cents
1884... .....10 to 20 cents
1885.....16 to 18 cents
1886.....21 to 24 cents
1887.....19 to 22 cents
1888.....16 to 19 cents
1889.....20 to 23 cents
1890.....17 to 21 cents
1891.....16 to 18½ cents
1892.....16 to 19 cents

HORSES.

The bunch grass horse of Montana, whether the native cayuse, the ordinary road or draft horse, or the thoroughbred, is an animal of peculiar merit and established reputation. The climate, grasses and general conditions are such as produce the highest type of animal, of which fact the achievements of the Montana horse on the American turf is ample evidence.

The range horse business has maintained a steady and healthy growth, as the following table, showing the

number of horses on the assessors' lists each year since 1879, bears witness:

1879	44,416	1886	127,748
1880	51,365	1887	136,978
1881	63,114	1888	142,040
1882	67,802	1889	160,940
1883	89,311	1890	161,962
1884	99,843	1891	161,311
1885	114,925	1892	169,259

Much attention is now given to the raising of the best breeds of horses of all classes, and there are a number of horse ranches in the State that will compare favorably with any in the world. A comparatively few years of effort in this direction has made Montana famous as the producer of some of the fleetest animals on the turf, and the future in this particular is full of promise. The blue grass region of Kentucky must give way to the bunch grass valleys of Montana as a breeding ground.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE ladies of Montana have been zealous co-workers in World's Fair matters. By effective organization in the several counties, under the general direction of the lady managers, they have been able to accomplish most satisfactory results, and the visitor at the Exposition who is interested in Montana will find in the Woman's Building and in the Montana State Building many evidences of their handiwork and genius.

The women of Montana have imbibed the spirit of push and enterprise and self-reliance for which the citizens of this commonwealth are justly famous, and in nearly all the walks of life have achieved success and prominence. Nowhere are better opportunities afforded for women to make their way and their mark in the world than in Montana. Our statutes offer the least possible check to their ambitions, but, rather, are extremely liberal in that direction. The first step toward equal suffrage has been taken by granting to women the right to vote in all school affairs and to hold official positions in that department. By filing articles of sole tradership a married woman may engage in business on her own account, and run it according to her own sweet will, without intervention by her husband or responsibility for the latter's business blunders. There is no avocation that is not open to women, and few in which she has not already achieved well-earned distinction. The law and medicine have distinguished female representatives in the State, as has journalism, art, dentistry, commerce, etc. The "cattle queen" of Choteau

county is not less successful in conducting her business than is the "king" of the same range, and when she takes her beef crop to Chicago, in person, her account of sale will compare favorably with the best. The "gentle shepherdess of Montana" had little capital other than pluck and self-reliance when she came to Montana a decade ago, but when, a few years since, she joined hearts, flocks and range with her neighbor, she was the owner in her own right of 10,000 head of sheep. Many women own and operate mines in the State, and a few have even won renown as prospectors. In brief, the Montana woman is equal to every situation and emergency, and when either force of circumstance or choice, requires that she shall do battle with the world, she is as strong and heroic, as in her home or in the realm of religion and charity, or in the social circle, she is all that is good and true and beautiful and womanly.

It would take many of these pages to give a description of the articles that have been added to the Montana Exhibit by the ladies of the State. By their own exertions they have raised nearly $5,000 which has been expended to the best possible advantage. They have contributed twice the amount asked of them to the Children's Building, while few other States even reached their quota. They have attended to the furnishing and decorating of the State Building. They have responded to almost every request of the national board of lady managers, and, in proportion to their numbers, have made perhaps a more creditable showing than the ladies of any other State. Herewith is submitted briefly some of the work that has been accomplished in the several counties, with a description of a few prominent articles offered by the ladies of Montana, to be found in either the Montana State Building or the Woman's Building:

The ladies of Madison county contributed a beautiful table of native red cedar and jasper with a chair of the same material, which have a place in the Woman's Building, The scientific exhibit of the flora of the State, about 700 specimens, in

ıe Woman's Building the work of Mrs. Lydia Fitch of Sher-lan, is something unusually fine. The ladies of this county lso contributed several handsome articles for the State Build-ıg.

Among the attractive articles contributed by the ladies of eaverhead county is a wooden panel for the wainscoting of ıe Woman's Building. It was designed and carved by a ·oman and consists of a beaver's head, with a border of wild rimrose; also a table for the State House, of unique design, ıe top being inlaid with a great many varieties of native wood.)n the side is a panel of silver from the Hecla mine, on which ; engraved "from the ladies of Beaverhead county."

The ladies of Silver Bow county have a varied and excellent xhibit including revolutionary relics, needle work, paintings, hotographs, mineral from mines owned by women, etc. The ıield and silver bow, and the arrangement of the flora of the tate, the latter by Mrs. Clinton Moore, are articles that will ttract the greatest attention. The shield and silver bow, sym-olical of Silver Bow county, is beautiful and artistic and must e seen to be appreicated.

The ladies of Missoula county have furnished samples of hoice fruits; a panel for the Woman's Building carved in ative wood, and a choice lot of Indian curios, presented by Irs. Peter Ronan.

Among many other things Deer Lodge county has displays f the flora of the State; prepared by Miss Hobson, Miss mma Ware and Mrs. King. A fine oil painting by Miss Voolfolk appears in the Woman's Building.

Lewis and Clark county excels in its exhibit of needle ·ork, that shown by Mrs. L. H. Hershfield being exceptionally ne. The ladies of this county have expended $1,200 in a ountain, to be found in the Woman's Building, which is a thing f beauty and a joy forever. Its base is of native granite, three nd one-half feet square, surmounted by a rare collection of lontana specimens, and rising up from it is an exquisite col-ımn of pink manganese, beautifully polished. The support f the bowl is of pink and white quartz, and the bowl itself is of)lid silver, lined with gold. Springing from the granite base ıd winding its way about the column until it surmounts the owl is a silver vine, representing our native blue clematis. he water is to be conducted through the vine and find its ıtlet through the silver blossoms drooping over the basin. ther exhibits from this county are collections of china, paint-ıg of Montana scenery and various works of art.

Cascade county's ladies contributed a beautiful urn or vase of ınd stone for the Woman's Building, besides many other rticles.

Gallatin county ladies furnished a handsome ornament for the walls of the Woman's Building, being the Montana coat of arms in gold, silver and sapphires. Other exhibits are needle work, paintings, taxidermy, a lace handkerchief made by a lady 74 years old, etc.

A Park county lady enters the stenographic contest, sending a specimen of her work. Indian curios, books for the Woman's Library and other articles are shown by the ladies of this county.

In the Woman's Building is a chair made of horns of wild animals, with a seat of deer skin, all beautifully ornamented and made by a woman of Yellowstone county; also a wreath of flowers made of wool.

Mrs. Zoe Harmon, a niece of the late Sitting Bull, sends from Custer county an interesting collection of relics of the chief.

In the Woman's Building is a beautiful silver and gold miner's candlestick, designed by a Jefferson county woman and made by a Butte jeweler. It is engraved "From the Ladies of Elkhorn," and is the offering of the ladies of that mining camp.

Other counties have contributed money and articles of more or less interest, and to attempt a description of all would be out of the question. Several inventions by Montana women and books written by them are on exhibition. Mrs. D. W. Fiske, of Helena, was invited by Prof. Thomas to take part in the opening musical programme, and in almost every line the ladies of Montana have shown an ability and capacity that is creditable to them and to the State. For the results achieved in this department great credit is due the lady managers. Mrs. Gov. J. E. Rickards, Mrs. L. E. Howey, Mrs. Clara L. McAdow and Mrs. Walter Cooper have been untiring in their efforts and the State has reason to be proud of their achievements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURE has endowed Montana most liberally. In mining, in agriculture, in stock-growing, and in every form of husbandry her wealth of resource can hardly be estimated; but to round up the measure of good things, and make sure that no essential is lacking in the combination, about 14,000,000 acres of her domain were covered with a fine growth of timber. This grows on the mountain ranges, from foot-hill to crest, and besides being a conservator of water supply for the mighty rivers that have their source in Montana, is a guarantee of almost perpetual timber product for mining and all domestic purposes In the northwestern portion of the State (Missoula county), besides covering the mountain sides, the pine forests encroach on the valleys, and it is in this section that the lumbering industry has assumed the greatest magnitude.

* * *

Montana is proud of her schools and her school system, and the exhibit made in this department, representing the work of pupils in the schools of Helena, Butte, Great Falls, Bozeman, Missoula, and other cities and towns, is not among the least of the attractions from the Mountain State at the Exposition. It will compare favorably with like work from any of the older States, and may be taken as proof of the fact that our educators are fully abreast of the times, and our children as bright and keen as the best of them. From its earliest territorial days, Montana has been solicitous for the proper education of her youth, and to-day the school system of this State is

the special pride of its citizens. This could not be more fully shown than by the presentation of the following statistics for the year 1892, compiled from the official report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

FINANCIAL SCHOOL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Receipts.

Cash on hand August 31, 1891, all districts	$153,520.08
School money apportioned during the year	425,866.91
Amount of money raised by special tax	97,534.41
Amount from all other sources not named	25,083.05
Amount received from sale of bonds	290,379.72
Amount received from premium on bonds	3,215.73
	$995,585.40

Payments.

Expended for teachers' wages	$316,822.06
Expended for libraries	1,281.34
Expended for school apparatus	11,536.50
Expended for sites, buildings, etc	270,880.05
Expended for incidental expenses	49,840.92
Expended for bonded debt	27,432.52
Expended for interest on bonded debt	29,032.61
Amount remaining on hand August 31, 1892	272,671.64
Total	$995,585.40

OTHER SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Number of districts in the State	483
Number of teachers employed	659
Number of children between 6 and 21 years of age	29,426
Number of children attending school during the year	21,768
Number of school houses	422
Value of school houses and sites	$1,569,355.63
The State expended per capita for the number of pupils enrolled, for school purposes	$44.14

* * *

To the lovers of the science of Botany, the exhibit from Montana in this department will prove of more than ordinary interest. The collections, many of them

of rare and beautiful varieties, were gathered and preserved under the personal direction of Rev. F. D. Kelsey, Sc. D. who has recently accepted the chair of botany in Oberlin (Ohio) College. In this collection there are about 1,000 specimens, among them a number of rare plants, not found in other States. The great variety of grasses of the State is fully represented. Mrs. Clinton Moore, of Silver Bow county, has prepared a collection of the flora of the State, under the direction of the Botanical Department of the Exposition, which is exhibited in pillar form in the Woman's Building. There are 800 specimens in this collection. Mrs. Lydia Fitch, of Beaverhead county, has also prepared a collection of about 700 specimens, which is shown in the Woman's Building, partly in books and partly in frames or wall hangings. Altogether the Montana Botanical display is a most interesting and attractive one, and to those who have made a study of the subject, the exhibit will prove a special attraction.

* * *

The resources of the State are interestingly set forth by the Northern Pacific Railway in an exhibit made in two elegant cars that have a place in the Transportation Building. Here will be found a few samples or specimens in all the departments, originally intended for the State exhibit, but which have been loaned for this special display. The Northern Pacific Railway crosses the State from east to west, passing through the counties of Dawson, Custer, Yellowstone, Park, Gallatin, Silver Bow, Meagher, Jefferson, Lewis and Clarke and Missoula, so that an exhibit from each of these divisions would faithfully represent the varied resources of the State. Montana does not suffer by comparison with the other States represented in these cars.

* * *

The population of Montana, as shown by the census of 1880, was 39,159, and in 1890, 132,159, an increase

of 93,000, or 237 per cent., in ten years. There has been a large increase of population in the last two years, or since the census was taken. In that time (two years) the average daily attendance at the schools of the State has increased 50 per cent. In 1890 the vote of the State was 31,990, which, in 1892, was increased to 44,300. Basing an estimate on these increases, Montana's population, January 1, 1893, can be conservatively placed at 200,000. Following is the population of the State by counties, as shown by the last census:

Beaverhead	4,655	Lewis and Clarke	19,145
Cascade	8,755	Madison	4,692
Choteau	4,741	Meagher	4,749
Custer	5,308	Missoula	14,427
Dawson	2,056	Park	6,881
Deer Lodge	15,155	Silver Bow	23,744
Fergus	3,514	Yellowstone	2,065
Gallatin	6,246		
Jefferson	6,026	Total	132,159

The population of the principal cities of the State, by the same census, is as follows:

Helena	13,834	Butte	10,723
Great Falls	3,979	Anaconda	3,975
Missoula	3,426	Livingston	2,850
Bozeman	2,143	Walkerville	1,743
Marysville	1,489	Deer Lodge	1,463
Granite	1,310	Meaderville	1,075
Phillipsburg	1,058	Dillon	1,012

It should be explained that the population given Butte represents only the enumeration within the original corporation, not including its many suburbs, which really constitute part of the city. Since this enumeration was made Great Falls, Butte and Anaconda have increased rapidly in population, and Missoula county in general (it was divided into three counties—Missoula, Flathead and Ravalli—by the Third Legislative Assembly) has shown a marked growth. In fact, there has been an increase of wealth and population all along the line since the census of 1890:

* * *

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

Counties.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Weaver	Bidwell.
Beaverhead	729	463	155	20
Cascade	1,295	1,184	337	48
Choteau	788	676	35	19
Custer	680	537	66	8
Dawson	343	268	23	8
Deer Lodge	1,930	2,152	1,319	40
Fergus	766	560	31	21
Gallatin	998	1,144	80	82
Jefferson	740	730	447	28
Lewis and Clarke	2,014	2,093	1,0 3	100
Madison	762	634	151	14
Meagher	839	735	292	14
Missoula	2,045	2,340	706	45
Park	1,192	1,048	123	30
Silver Bow	3,251	2,648	2,473	54
Yellowstone	479	369	23	18
Total	18,851	17,581	7,334	549

TAXATION STATISTICS BY COUNTIES, 1892.

Name of County.	Total Assessed Value of all Taxable Property.	Total Rate of State and County Taxes.	Estimated Amount of Money to be Collected for	
		Mills.	State Purposes.	County Purposes.
Beaverhead	$ 3,280,559.00	16⅛	$ 7,955.36	$ 42,058.92
Cascade	13,356 929.00	13	33,392.32	136,841.13
Choteau	6,076,348.00	18	14,500.00	81,200.00
Custer	6,926,506.00	15	17,316.00	76,191.57
Dawson	3,396,341.00	17½	8,391.00	43,402.43
Deer Lodge	8,112,246.00	19	20,280.00	113,459.00
Fergus	4,571,180.00	16½	11,427.95	57-139.75
Gallatin	5,850,568.00	15½	14,630 37	68,986.82
Jefferson	4,272,447.00	16 6-10	9,880.00	55,328 00
Lewis and Clarke	24,182,240.00	10½	60,455.60	145,093.44
Madison	3,001,870.00	19	7,504 27	46,666.48
Meagher	5,605,440.00	17½	12,333.60	69,335.73
Missoula	9,638,031.00	13½	24,095.00	67,466.00
Park	5,454,688.00	16 6-10	13,636.72	68,183 59
Silver Bow	21,096,344.00	15½	52,740.86	232,059.78
Yellowstone	3,824,180.00	19½	9,513.36	53,355.60
Totals	$128,645,917.00		$318.052.41	$1,357,668.24

RAILROADS OF THE STATE.

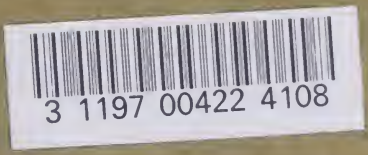
Number of railroads in the State	29
Number of miles of railroad	2,662
Total assessed value of all railroads	$ 9,287,532
Total assessed value of all property	11,813,431

STATISTICS HELENA LAND OFFICE, 1892.

Number of Homestead entries	1,660
Number of Mineral entries	278
Number of Mineral applications for Patents	236
Number of Desert Land entries	233
Number of Coal Land entries	24
Number of Agricultural Patents issued	873
Number of Mineral Patents issued	549

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS. 1892.

Churches.	No. of Ministers.	No. of Church Buildings.	Membership.	Total Value of Church Property.
Methodist Episcopal	38	51	2,157	$ 220,000
Baptist	15	14	850	84,300
Presbyterian	27	28	1,436	240,000
Episcopal	15	.....	1,514	229,541
M. E. Church South	13	15	664	.....
Church of Christ	11	9	588	65,000
Catholic Churches	33	43	27,909	191,100
Totals	152	160	33,118	$ 1,029,941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